JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIEIOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway,-EDITE. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, -Bold STROKE

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-East LINE LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-Jessez Mo-

NEW BOWERY THEATER, Bowery -GMERC'S RE-VENGE-JENNY LIND-DUNN CLIE OF GENOA-B, E.-JACE SHEEPPARD. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-RICHARD III-CARPEN-BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSRUM, Broadway, -Miny WARREN, COM. NUTT. LIVING HIPPOPOTANUM &C., at OURS -LOTTERY TICKET-MARRIED NAME. Afternoon a

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad ag. -- Brunopian Bongs, Bunkingurs. Dancing &c. -- Ho

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway .- ETHIOPINGER, DANCES, AG.-LAND OF FREEDOM. IRVING HALL, Irving place.—Public Laves or Gen.

THE NEW IDEA. 485 Broadway .- Songe, BURLASQUES

HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway-MacEvor's HIREREL AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. -BALLEIS,

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS. 568 Broadway. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOFIAN

New York, Friday, April 3, 1863.

THE SITUATION. The official despatches from General Gills

relative to the battle near Somerset, Kentucky, or the 30th ult., have been forwarded by General Burnside to the War Department. The action lasted five hours. The rebels were driven from their first position, which was defended by six cannon and the second position was finally stormed and carried. The rebels, commanded by Pegram and numbering over two thousand six hundred men. were driven in confusion to and over the Cumberland river, with a loss that "will not fall far short of five hundred men." Retween three and fon hundred cattle were taken, and "Scott's famous rebel regiment was cut off from the rest and scattered." General Gillmore is the officer who com manded at the reduction of Fort Pulsski last April. *

A cavalry skirmish took place near Broad run Va., on the 1st instant, between the rebels, under Captain Mosby, and a portion of the Vermont cavalry. The rebels appear to have maintained their position, although full particulars have not yet been received.

A portion of the Illinois cavalry, belonging t General Hooker's army, on Tuesday captured ten rebels in the woods near Dumfries. Vs., the neighborhood of which place is infested with guerillas. A rebel mail has been captured below Fredecickshurg, and is said to be valuable.

A preliminary report of General McClellan military operations, from the evacuation of Harrison's Landing to the close of the campaign in Maryland, has been published in Washington, having been furnished by the government for that purpose. It is merely a simple outline of the brilnt operations, owing to the absence of full reports from corps commanders. He says:-- "The casy and disgraceful surrender of Harner's Ferry deprived his operations of results which would have formed a brilliant sequel to a substantial and gratifying success." He alludes to skulkers on the field in severe terms, and says that "death on the spot must hereafter be the fate of all such

The case of the captured vessel Peterhoff is likely to become a matter of diplomatic correspondence before coming before the prize courts, as the captain has laid it before Lord Lyons, who will doubtless communicate with Secretary Seward

The news from Vicksburg is very unsatisfactory, and the statements contradictory relative to the operations on the Sunflower.

From Baton Rouge intelligence has been receive ed that an expedition under command of General Dudley made a reconnoissance above Port Hudson on the opposite side of the Mississippi, to False river, to communicate if possible with Admiral Farragut, and having learned his destination and safety returned to Baton Rouge without serious damage. The command succeeded-also in destroying a rebel signal station and capturing the officers and men on duty therein.

The operations of General Weitzel on the Bayon Teche and Boeuf are interesting. Our map illus trates this heretofore almost unknown region.

From the South we learn that all speculators i food in Virginia are to be punished for misdemes por: that the salt works of that State are to be impressed into State service, and that the foreign arrivals at Charleston now even exceed those during the pressing times of peace in spite of the blockade. The correspondence between Beauregard and Bragg relative to a captured battery is interesting, although "fattering" to each particu-

Two rebel steamers laden with cotton are reported as having arrived at Bermuda from rebel ports on the 22d and 23d of March.

The privateer Florida has again been seen, and reports having been chased by the Vanderbilt near Barbados, which vessel she cluded by a cunning device. She afterwards captured the Star of Peace and the Aldebaran, of Rockhaven.

A splendid demonstration in honor of Major General Butler took place last evening in the Academy of Music, which was filled to overflowing with an influential and fashionable audience. The Beneral made a speech, reviewing the war, his own administration of the Department of the Gulf, the ground that the Union armies have gained the last year, the mode of reconstruction, the English hils to the rebels, and their Northern sympathizers. He spoke for nearly two libura.

The Paris Nation of the 17th of March says: The numerous satisfactory accounts which have prived from Mexico, both by way of Spain and England, since the coming in of the last French transatlantic packet, are of a nature to allow the ext steamer—the Vera Crus—being waited for without much impatience.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a number of bills were passed, among which was that making the terms of office of the heads of departments in this city to continue four years. This bill has also passed the Assembly. The Senate also passed the bills to amend the act for the formation of companies to navigate the lakes and rivers, to punish frauds in the use of brands and trade marks, and relative to the trust funds in the custody of the Court of Appeals Clerk. The others passed were either local or private. The bill appropriating \$150,000 to the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New York Raileight in the affirmative. Several bills were ordered to their third reading, including the New York county Tax Levy, and the bill disposing of the proceeds of the public lands donated by Congress to this State for educational purposes. This atter bill places the fund resulting from the sales gents, and under their direction the People's College, at Havana, is to receive such amounts as it may require, the remainder of the money to be estowed on such colleges as the Regents may select. The New York Harbor Defence bill was nade the special order for to-day. The Broadyesterday, and took the testimony of one witness in reference to the identity of the corporators named in the bill.

In the Assembly the bill to amend the Excise law of 1857 was considered. An amendment was offered to require the New York city Corporation ers in all suits brought by them. Without taking a vote on the question, progress was re-ported, and the subject was laid over. The bill to amend the act in reference to unsafe buildings in this city was discussed for some time. The Callicot investigating committee were again in sess Considerable debate took place over the proposi tion to exclude certain testimony, which was finally Juited States Senator Harris, was examined in reference to Mr. Callicot's alleged interviews with members of the Republican State Central Committee; but an adjournment took place before his evidence was concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

other evidence of our often repeated assertion that the copperheads are damaging the con-servative party may be found in a comparison of the returns of the votes of the recent municipal election in Concord, New Hampshire, with those of the State election on the 10th of March. They

0.00	State election, March 10 Municipal election, March 30	918 691	1,019 914
į	Loss	227	105
	The following are the full return for Governor in Rhode Island:—	s of the el	ection
	Counties. Smith, Rep. Providence 6,376	Consens,	4,369
ă	Newport 1,028 Washington 1,436 Kent 1,272		968 941 751
3	Bristol 610	Sell.	447

Total 10,722 and Nathan F. Dixon, republican, is chosen in the Second district by 956 majority.

This day will be devoted, in Connecticut, to ing, humiliation and prayer, and the people of the State will no doubt be glad of the event, as it will ford them a little respite from the harangues of political demagogues and mountebanks.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Con

resterday, the Atlantic telegraph project, the de-fences of New York harbor, the depredations of the rebel cruisers, and the occupation of the Bio Grande by our forces, were the subjects under ade of the Rio Grande frontier, General Halleck has suggested that the object can be best effected by the occupation of the Mississippi valley, thus severing the rebel line of communication.

The Board of Aldermen did not organize yester

day, only three members being present.

A quorum not being present at the meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, the Board was adjourned until Monday next, at four o'clock

Susan Thomas was continued yesterday by the Coroner at Jersey City. No testimony was elicit ed tending to clear up the mystery involved in the lecease and interment of the unfe

A desperate affray occurred'in a livery stable in Greenwich street on Wednesday night, between James O'Brien. The latter received a deep gash in the neck with a dirk knite in the hands of his adversary, and is not expected to recover. Moore

Gold was lower vesterday on sales to realize profits. It fluctuated between 157% and 152%, and closed 155 bid Exchange closed 168 a 169. Stocks were dull: govern there were a few exceptions to the rule, such as Harlen son River; money was extremely abundant; ca

loans 5 a 6 per cent. The heavy decline in gold yesterday had the effect of seriously impeding operations in all descriptions of mer-chandise. Figur was a shade lower and less active. Wheat and eorn were heavy and tending downward. There was more doing in eats, rye, barley, whiskey and sugars; with iess animation in provisions, molasses, hore wool, fish, seeds, spices and metals. Naval stores wer depressed. A moderate freight business was reported.

A WONDER-SECRETARY WELLES HAS FOUNT A DEFENDER AT LAST.—We had supposed that the task of defending the Rip Van Winkle of the Navy Department was hopeless. But Bonner who, in these troubled times, prospers in everything, not excepting his fast and spirited horses which outstrip even Vanderbilt's-Bonner whose Ledger, with its immense circulation like the HERALD, daily and weekly, thrives in spite of the war, depreciated currency and hard imes-undertakes to defend the venerable Secretary, with his reverend beard and all his errors. The current number of the Ledger contains a brilliant article, of exactly two columns three-quarters and half a line, demonstrating that the press of the whole country is mistaker about the blunders of the Secretary of the Navy, and that he is as good an officer as ever

filled the post. And who is it that writes this splendid philo sophical article published by the immortal Bonner? The elegant classical scholar the Hon. Edward Everett, whose knowledge of history and of human nature is unsurpassed In language the most beautiful and chaste, and in flowing periods, musical as Apollo's lyre, he shows that it is impossible for Secretary Welles to catch the Alabama, because Napoleon, sixty years ago, cluded the vigilance of the British fleet in passing from Egypt across the Mediterranean to the coast of France. Did it ever ocour to Mr. Everett that in the days of Bona parte steamships did not exist? If the British had as many steamers then as they have now Napoleon never could have escaped. The world has moved since then, though Secretary Welles in his "Sleepy Hollow," is not aware of the fact and the eloquent Mr. Everett seems equally unconscious. The successful application of steam to navigation makes all the difference be-tween then and now. Thus is the great bubble of a great man pricked with a very small pin.

The Spring Campaign—The Crisis of the Rebellion.

All the evidences that crowd upon us from all quarters clearly indivate that we are about to nter upon the most important stage of the truggle in which the energies and hopes of the ation are engaged. No one who has watched the preparations on the Union side can doubt that the effort that is to be made during the ensuing spring months is to be the final and crownng one, and that before midsummer the authority of the government ought to be restored over all the revolted States. The rebels, if not mpressed with the same conviction, are nevertheless preparing for the campaign as if they were equally alive to its importance. They are concentrating their armies and strengthening themselves by every means that engineering skill can devise, at Fredericksburg, Elchmond Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Port Hudson Vicksburg, Tullahoma, Chattanooga and the Bayou Teshe. Those are the strong points of their lines of defence. and if they are taken they know that the rebellion will be practically at an end. All their best generals have accordingly been despatched to these points— Joe Johnston to the line of the Duck river; Kirby Smith to Bayon Teche; Beauregard to Charleston and Savannah; Buckner, with Buphanan as naval commander, to Mobile; Loring to the Tallabatchie: D. H. Hill to North Caro lina; Price to Arkansas; Longstreet to East Tennessee, whilst Lee is retained in Virginia. Thus it will be seen that whatever of military talent and experience is possessed by the rebels is so distributed as to make the most effective resistance possible to the advance of the overwhelming force with which we are preparing to crush them. Whilst on the rebel side the are beginning to suffer from insufficient sup plies of food and the impossibility of forcing fresh conscripts into the field to defend the numerous points threatened, the accounts of the commanding generals and of our correspondents go to show that our armies in Virginia, Louisiana, South Carolina, Kentucky and Ten nessee are in splendid fighting condition, not only as regards physique, but morale, and that all that is now needed to insure the full success of the campaign is for our generals to be left to carry out the plans of operations that have been agreed upon without any further interference or dictation from inexperienced Secre-

taries or meddling politicians. Impartial observers of the events the present war would probably be more ed at the controlling influences of politics upon the federal authorities directing its operations than with any other feature connected with it. Detachments from our main armies have been made, equivalent to what, previous to the war, would have been regarded as respectable armies in themselves, and for no other purpose but the acknowledged one of ap-peasing the vociferous classer of certain power-ful factionists. This political strategy, aside from its enormous expense, has divided the federal forces into numerous fragments, each acting separately, and in many instances according to the peculiar and conflicting notions of the different localities and fee This most disastrous policy on the part of th authorities has accomplished for the rebels pre-cisely that which Napoleon always considered the first step towards victory—viz: the facility of piercing the enemy's centre, and then threwor piercing the enemy's centre, and then threw-ing his entire army upon each wing and over-powering them in detail. This, connected with the fact that these rame political factions have been constantly interfering with military operations in the field, and thereby frustrating or perverting the plans of command-ers, has, without question, contributed more the rebels and to prolong the war.

When General McClellan was assigned to the

command of the troops for the defences of ashington, in July, 1861, directly after Genera McDowell had been forced by politicians to advance upon the enemy before his preparatio were at all perfected, the people were so indig-nant at the course which had been pursued that it was believed the new commander would be permitted to manage his army without the assistance of the political generals in Congress. McDowell renewed their efforts upon McClellan But fortunately for the country he possessed the moral courage to resist their ties, and continued to devote his whole energies to the equipment, discipline and efficiency of his army. For resisting the pressure exerted by them he incurred their bitteres animosity, and they heaped upon his bead the most violent abuse. He was entirely too slow for these rapid strategists. His loyalty and ability were questioned, and, as strange as it may appear, although he has never by word or action attempted to refute any of their slanders or paid the slightest heed to their assaults, yet they have never ceased their efforts for his struction. They demanded that he should assault the strong works at Centreville and Yorktown, and because he would not yield to their clamors, and sacrifice the lives of thousands of his men to no purpose, they raised the cry of traitor against him. Through all this he preserved a commendable and dignified silence which was properly appreciated by the peo ple. His army was new, and did not acquire the necessary drill and equipment until it was too late in the autumn to make a forward movement, and he did not believe in the policy of risking the fate of the Union in attacking, until he was fully prepared, a position selected, studied and fortified by the enemy, and occupied by their best troops. His men had never been under fire, and he was perfectly aware that it required veteran soldiers to as sault intrenchments such as those at Centre ville. What more conclusive evidence of the correctness of his decision and of the culpuble folly of his enemies could be adduced than the fact that a year after this, when the same army had become the veterans of more than a dozer different sanguinary battles, it was most signally repulsed in attempting to carry the inents at Fredericksburg, which were not one-tenth part as formidable as those at Contreville and Yorktown? If ten thousand gallant men fall victims to the effort to storm those works, what result might have been expected from assaulting the fortifications at Yorktown, the Torres Vedras of this continent, without making regular approaches? Look at Vicks-

Refore the Army of the Potomac was in m per condition for an offensive campaign the roads became so bad that it was imp move artillery and supplies over them. Yet the political generals did not cease their attacks upon the commander for not advancing. The

burg and Port Hudson.

operations for over four months from the same caute, muddy roads, by the present Army of the Potomac, which has been amply supplied with everything necessary for a campaign, is most scattling commentary upon the injustice of the partisan attacks upon Ge ral McClellan during the winter of 1861-2. Why do not these same men direct their venom upon the present commanders, who have been forced to pursue the same course that General McClellan did? Is it because they are the men of their own selection? Not content with having forced General McClellan oat of his command, they are devoting their energies to his total overthrow and annihilation. They go back through his entire military career and search his record most assiduously, hoping to find omething which they may use against him. A committee in Congress, composed of men well with the task of taking evidence against him and they are even authorized to prolong their session for thirty days after the adjourn ment of the body to which they belong; and, as has been stated, they are to publish at once that part of their investiga tion which in their opinions militate against General McCleffan and his friends in the army, while the remainder of their repert be filed away and not published. Gen. McClellan's acts from the beginning of the war have been fully understood by the government, and it was in the power of the sident at any moment to have ordered a court martial for his trial; but, instead of doing this, he, when the magnificent army under Pope had been badly defeated, and when the onal capital was considered in imminent eopardy, called upon this officer to come forward again and take the entire control of the outed troops and save the honor of the nation. He responded most cheerfully to this appeal. and the manner in which he executed this most important trust is well known to his country-

We trust that the campaign on which our rmies are now entering will not be marked by imilar unfortunate influences. We have all the elements of success at our command, and nothing but the officious meddling of politicians or the personal piques and jealousies of Cabinet ficers can prevent our crushing out the rebellion within the next three months. It is for the President to take care that they do not again frustrate the efforts which are costing us such heavy sacrifices. The country has vested him with fuller powers than were ever enjoyed by any of his predecessors, and if he fails in his dusy it will hold him to a corresponding re-

LORD LYONS AND THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS. Our comment in yesterday's HERALD on the cuthe cat out of the bag by divulging the plans of the democratic leaders, has created quite a flut tering in the dovecote, and the innocent birds are beginning to exculpate themselves. One of them, to whom we referred as a distinguished eader about the time of the visit of Lord Lyons to New York, thus clears his skirts:-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD I perceive by the figure of this day that I aur classed among those so-called leaders of the day that I aur classed among those so-called leaders of the democratic party who have and conferences with Lord Lyons. I disolaim being a sader, and dony also that I have had any interview with ord Lyons since he visited New York with the Prises of Tales.

aren, James T. Brady, James of . defunct Daily News, and all the leaders of Mozart Hall and Tammany Hall. What has so suddenly become of all the democratic chief-tains? Why will they not come forth from the Five Points, the Coal Hole, the Pewter Mug and the State Prison, and either affirm or deny the assertions of Lord Lyons? We want to pin somebody or something. We hope it will be Lerd Lyons. But let the truth come out, whoever or whatever may be pinned. We would not be surprised if it should turn out that Brooks, Barlow and Belmont, who have made such a mess in Rhode Island, had all the fingers of both hands in the pie. Let us have informaspeak in the name of the democratic party Apropos of leaders, the reader will find another letter of Fernando Wood elsewhere in our columns to-day. It is a reply to the Hon. Henry Wilson, United States Senator. Without taking part with either, we would observe, as an im partial spectator, that Wood has rather the adrantage of Wilson in the confiscation discussion; for Wilson has had the reputation on the floor of Congress of being a common liar. But let Wilson respond to Wood, and let Wood answer him again, and let the battle go on till the com batants realize the legend of the Kilkenny cats. It will be for the edification and the benefit of the country at large.

REBEL PERVERSIONS OF THE PORT HUDSON AF PAIR ... The rehel account of the recent fight at Port Hudson, reproduced in yesterday's HERALD, contains perversions of the truth that ought no to remain unrefuted. The writer, for instance accuses some person on board the Richmond of having, in profane language, defled the batteries to "strike from those hills." The same veracious writer adds that shortly after the same voice was heard imploring, in piteous accents, 'For God's sake, don't shoot any more; we are sinking." It is added that another petition to the batteries went up from the Richmond to cease firing. The inaccuracies in the rebel statement are as follows:-No profane language was used on board the Richmond. The gallant vessel was never in a sinking condition, and nobody in the batteries was implored not to shoot. Th order to "cease firing" was indeed given on the Richmond, and repeatedly, too, by Lieutenant Terry; but it was an order to the men working the ship's guns, and not a petition to the enemy for mercy. The order was necessary, to giv time for the dense smoke, through which the flashes of the guns were barely perceptible, to clear away-a very usual order in naval warfare No overture of surrender was made. So far from this, Captain Alden actually wished to run his ship had anchored at Prophet Island; but the state of the machinery forbade the attempt.

News from San Francisco. No noteworthy change in the market has been made since the sailing of the last steamer. Trade has been made quiet. Speculation in mining stocks in occupying a large portion of the time. Many merchants in the interior of the State are very backward to seeking spring supplies of

SERIOUS BLANCE OF JULIUS HARRYS.

THE WELLY HERALD.

The Knights of the Soiden Circle-The fisical Jim Oreav-A May Day at

The Wastly He (ald will be raidy at ten o'cl norrow (Saturday) morning. It wh. contain the graphic ascription of the terrible fight at a port Redson by the HERALD's special correspondent, and s Il report of the proceedings of the Knights of the Goldent Trole at the last meeting. Among other curious sayings at doings, the Knights, probably original copperhends, by tracters, sang the following funny song

He whoels about and turns about,
And d we just so!
And every time he whoels about
He jumps Jim Crow!
The O'FLATHERTY (sings kistorically)— Van Buren was a democrat For twenty years or so; Then he jumped in the Free Soil

He wheeled about and turned about.
And did just so!
And every time he wheeled about.
He jumped Jim Crow!
The Doron (sings melediously)— Van Buren found that in Free Soil His fortune wouldn't grow; And so back to democracy Ho jumped Jim Crowl Chorus.)

(Chorus.)

He wheeled about and turned about, And did just so;
And back to old democracy
He jumped Jim Crowi

The Curvalum (sings in a tener rebusto)—

Van Buren stayed a democrat
Till a few nights ago;
And then he formed a Loyal League
With the Tribuse's old clo'!

Yes, he turned about and wheeled about,
And did just so;
He went and joined a Loyal League
With poor Greeley & Co. The Governor (sings in a base profunds stependo)—
Van Buren thought the democrata'
Old coach was very alow,
And he'd "get out and walk a spell
To see how it would go."

(Oheras.)
So he burned about and wheeled about And did just so;
And in the road, knee deep in mud, He jumped Jim Crow!
Tum Maron (sings with indescribable fervor)—
Van Surcol's atomach is now turned; Van Buren's atomach is now turned; He can't stand King, you know; He thicks the abolition patch is a bard row to hoe!

(Ohorus.)

But it's turn about and wheel about,
And do just so;
And every time he wheels about
He jumps Jim Crow!

Diograms (sings the concluding stance)— The party coach is driving on; Van Buren's crying "Whos;" But whether he'll jump in again Depends up in Jim Crow!

We won't wheel about nor turn about, Nor jump Jim Crow, But steady in the Union cause We'll lay rebellion low!

The contents of the WERKLY HERALD will also embrac tural matter; sporting intelligence; all the news of the week, and "A May Day at Manassas, in 1880 and 1862:"—

Twas far in May—a bearenty day:
The skies were bright, the fields were gay
With blossoms, butterflies and bees.
And singing birds in the cherry trees:
And the air, from gardons, woods and bowe
Was sweet with the breath of vernal flower
And the waving wheatfields seemed to me
The gleaming waves of a summer sea.
That May day at Manassas.

Five Copies.

ny larger number at same price. An extra copy int to clubs of twenty. These rates make the many the chempest publication in the country.

NEWS FROM WASH. JUTON.

Commander Armatrong, senior officer of the blockade off Wilmington, reports that the English schoener Mary Jane, of Nassau, cleared for Hailfax, attempted to run the blockade and enter the port of Wilmington on the morning of the 24th of March. She was overhauled by the United States gusbont Mount Vernon and captured. She carried the British flag. Her cargo consists of salt and soap; besides she has several bags of coffee and one barrel of whiskey. The master, mate and passengers had been sent on in the vessel to New York.

RELEASE OF BARON WARDLINES. Baron Wardliner, formerly of the Austrian service, who was captured with General Stoughton at Fairfax Court House, has been released and arrived here to-day. He states that the treatment of the Union officers who are held by the receis at Richmond is most outrageous. They do not receive even as kind treatment as is usually exncessed against Cotonel Wyndham, and threatened to inng him and his staff if they should fall into their hands astain A. C. Websier, who is confined in Castle Thunder is to be hung on the 5th inst., at Camp Lee, for violating his parole. Notices to that effect are posted about the

Yesterday Commissione Goldsborough and General Mar-tindals were examined before the Committee on the Conhands of the printer, and will be given to the press within two or three days; but the testimony, which is very vo-luminous, will not be printed with the report.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Onmander Goorge M. Rauson has been ordered to the ommand of the steamer Mercedita.

Acting Master W. E. Taylor has been ordered to the THE CONVEYANCE OF SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

The Post Office Department is making arrangements to secure the prompt conveyance of letters to and from soldiers in the Army of the Petersac and those in the eighborhood of Washington. Particu'ar inst ave been given to postal agents on this subject.

The distribution of money to paymasters is being made with all pos-tible rapidity. Several of them will leave on Saturday next with funds to pay off the troops in the Carolinas and the Guff. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.

During the past week the Navy Agent has disbursed over sixty thousand dollars in prize money. Nearly one thousand cases have been disposed of. The claims paid are chiefly those of seamen and marines. PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONSCRIPTION

The list of provest marshals to be appointed under the Conscription act is understood to have been prepared by Colonel Fry, the Provost Marshal General, and is now in DEPARTURE OF REDEL PRISONERS.

Sixteen rebel prisoners left here to-day on the eleven M. train for Fortress Mouroe, to be sent to City Point, OPPICERS REINSTATED.

By order of the War Department the proceedings of the courts martial in the cases of Colonei Frick and Lieuten-ant Colonei Armstrong, of the One Hundred and Twentyninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, dismissed for refusing to chey an order requiring them to make a requisition for dress coats, their regiment being amplied with blouses, have been set aside, and these officers returned to their 1

bitton of the juntur class of the University took place yes-terday forenoon in the chapel of the Cobege, before a very numerous assemblings of latter and gentlemen. The exer-cises were of a highly interesting character, consisting of the usual amount of orations, and splendid in-treg he usual amount of craticus, and splendid in-transcate's susic by Grafulla's Seventh regiment band. The verterable Chanceller Forris preskled, and opened the progred-ings with an impressive prayer. The orators weer, Mantogs with an impressive prayer. The orators were Man-ters C. B. Blauveit, Ed. P. Sprague, P. H. Van Briren, C. Van Inswagen, John J. Rice, R. A. Davidson, J. Zf. Bryan, David Conway, H. V. S. Myers and W. W. Halleway. The more remarkable and best received address was that of Morgan David Conway, on "The Wrongs of Poland," The Webster prise, consisting of a splendid copy of Web-gree's Unabridged Dictionary, was awarded to Master W. W. Balleway. GENERAL BUTLER.

Grand Reception by the Citizens and Mem'ers of the Loval League at the Academy of Music.

ADDRESS OF MAYOR OPDYKE.

SPEECH OF MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER

REPARW OF THE SOUTHERN BEVOLUTIONISTS

The Morthern Sympathizers and the

English Abettors,

A th agnificent reception was given last e-ming at the Academ y of Music to Major General Benjamin F. Butler The object of the invitation, as stated in the card issues by the con unities, was to afford the cutizens of New York an opporta city of testifying their respect for General Butler's cha racter and services in a public and approate mannet. This invitation the General accepted, de

About a quarter before eight o'clock General Inther made his appearance. He was led forward to the front of the stage by Mayer Ordyke, and for several minutes the General was kept bowing in respected to a most flattering welcome, the wast audience rising to their feet and cheering him, while the indies waved their handberchiefs. The effect was splendid. From pit to the celling the little perfumed squares of cambric waved tike se-many miniature flags, the men cheered, the band played "Hall to the Chief," and the recipient of all this favor acknowledged it in a most graceful and self-possessed manner.

the following speech:—
General Buller.—The gentlemen upon whose invitation you are here have charged me with the agreeable duty of bidding you welcome to our city, and expressing to you the warm hearted greeting not merely or thesesynesens, but of every loyal heart in this leyal metropolis. Our citireen have long desired the privilege of testifying to you personally their great respect for your character, and their high appreciation of your public services. In their name I thank you for having now succerted them this privilege. They have watched your public career during the present was with a constantly increasing interest and admittance of the property of the moment they discovered the flority and a which you uphed the interests of the go. all their intensity of hatred was transferred personally. They greatly misrepresented they wiltuily misinterproted your language heaped on you the vilest epithete, and in overgable way above to go an any more than the contract of the co your capacious and fertile mind dauntiess courage and your ea you master of the situation, other men, for the difficult posi-

of peace, but with the iron handed rigo; which it sittes demand and its magac juntity, and which it dimensible element of success. As a jurist and you proved yourself a perfect master of every or could be applied to the nevel legal questions prior your decision. In truth, your legal accumes was reversible, for that of the leading rebeis and their